

REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of this application in light of the aforementioned amendments and following remarks. The amendments introduced are entirely within the description of the specification. In the last Office Action claims 1-8, 10-27, 35 and 36 were rejected. Claim 9 was allowed and claims 28-34 and 37-42 were allowable subject to amendments. In the current response new claims 43 and 44 have been added. Currently, claims 1-44 are pending.

Claim Rejection due to 35 U.S.C. 112 (Enablement): Claims 15-18, 35 and 36

Claims 15-18, 35 and 36 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112. The examiner contends that the claims fail to comply with the enablement requirement of 35 U.S.C. 112. The Examiner further contends that the specification does not provide any layer material structures for the complete display device having these layers. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

As regards the Examiner's contention that the specification does not provide any layer material structures for the complete display device having these layers the applicant points out that figures 4-7 and 12-15 in the Applicant's invention, along with there brief descriptions, explicitly show the placement of the alternative materials.

The Examiner has observed that each of the claims 15-18, 35 and 36, require the usage of some alternate material, such as a material adjacent to the anode contact that has slow charge dissipation relative to Alq3 or material adjacent to anode contact having a trap energy level for longer charge dissipation, or material to cathode contact having a trap energy level for longer charge dissipation. The Examiner contends that no examples of materials having these properties and viable for usage in the claimed OLED were provided. The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

The Applicant has described the operation of the device where dissipation of accumulated charge takes longer due to a material, adjacent to an anode or cathode that traps charges. Materials, that trap charges (electrons or holes), are well known to a skilled artisan in the field. The effect of charge trapping is known since the early days of the transistor technology. Such effects have been observed at least since the 1950's (see Murray A. Lampert: *Physical Review* Vol.103, No. 6, page 1648; US Patent 4,338,387; Ni et. al *Japanese J. Appl. Phys.* Vol, 40, 2001, Col 1 Pg L950; Katsume et. al. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 66(22) 29 May 1995, Col 1 pg 2993, *last two cited by the applicant in a previous IDS*). In fact, it is very well known to one skilled in the arts that Alq3 itself is such a material (See Burrows et. al. *J. Appl. Phys.* 79(10), Feb 2, 1996; US Patent 6,475,648). Further, variations of Alq material by adding dopants are known to trap holes and electrons (see US Patent 6,475,648; US Patent 5,059,862; Burrows et. al. *J. Appl. Phys.* 79(10), Feb 2, 1996). Moreover, Alq3, which is related to chelated oxinoid compounds, has been extensively studied (see US Patent 4,885,211; US Patent 5,059,862; Burrows et. al. *J. Appl. Phys.* 79(10), Feb 2, 1996), a fact that enhances the predictability of the field of prior art. In particular, the references indicate a high level of skill (a level of skill needed to immediately understand the implications of the disclosed specification) in the arts has already been developed for a period of greater than 5 years. As such, it follows that the specification need not describe what is well known to those skilled in the art and preferably omits that which is well known and already available to the public. *In re Buchner*, 929 F.2d 660, 661, 18 USPQ2d 1331, 1332 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *Hybritech, Inc. v. Monoclonal Antibodies, Inc.*, 802 F.2d 1367, 1384, 231 USPQ 81, 94 (Fed. Cir. 1986), *cert. denied*, 480 U.S. 947 (1987); and *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GMBH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 730 F.2d 1452, 1463, 221 USPQ 481, 489 (Fed. Cir. 1984). Further, the applicant submits that the claims in question with their broadest reasonable interpretation are consistent with the specification disclosed. The applicant has time and again stressed the importance of prolonging the time of light emission and one way to achieve that purpose is to use material with traps that can be placed along side anode or cathode. This practice of using charge-trapping materials with electrodes is well known to those skilled in the arts (see Burrows et. al. *J. Appl. Phys.* 79(10), Feb 2, 1996; US Patent 4885211) for more than 15 years and as such has a high degree of predictability

which is required for an enablement issue. In conclusion the Applicant contends that the disclosed specification coupled with the predictability of the prior art built over considerable period of time leading up to the Applicant's invention enables a skilled artisan to make and use the invention (see *United States v. Telectronics, Inc.*, 857 F.2d 778, 785, 8 USPQ2d 1217, 1223 (Fed. Cir. 1988) ("The test of enablement is whether one reasonably skilled in the art could make or use the invention from the disclosures in the patent coupled with information known in the art without undue experimentation.")). Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.

Claim Rejection due to 35 U.S.C. 112 second paragraph: (Claims 2, 13-26)

Further, claims 2, 13-26 were also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112. Claims 2, 13, 14 and 24 have been amended to overcome the reason cited for rejection. Claims 19-23, 25 and 26 are dependent claims.

Claim Rejection due to 35 U.S.C. 102(b) due to an article by Ni et al. in Japanese Journal of Physics

Claims 1, 3-8, 10-12 and 27 were rejected. Claims 1, 3-8, and 27 have been so amended that they are now NPN or PNP cases that are allowed subject matter as observed by the examiner. Claims 10-12 are now dependent on claim 9. The amendments carried out are entirely supported by the specification.

Claim Rejection due to 35 U.S.C. 102(b) due to Hiramoto et al. in Appl. Phys. Lett. Article (Vol. 57 No. 16)

Claims 1 and 2 were rejected and have been so amended that they are now NPN or PNP cases, which are allowable subject matter as outlined by the examiner.

Claim Rejection due to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) due to Hack et al. in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0262614

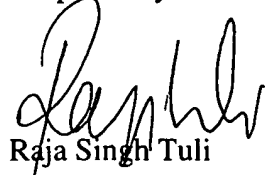
Claims 5-8, 10-12 and 27 were rejected. Claims 5-8 and 27 has now been amended that they are now a PNP or NPN case that is allowable as described by the examiner in view of allowed claim 9. Claims 10-12 are now dependent on the claim 9. **The applicant observes that Hack does not disclose anywhere laser addressing of the monolithic device as is supported the applicant's invention.** Further, Hack does not disclose a monolithic device. In the description of Fig. 1 Hack discloses a cross sectional view of a device. This description does not anticipate a monolithic nature except by the hindsight of the instant invention. In the operation of the photo detector is given in paragraphs 32 and 33 of Hack, Hack discloses an OLED device that emits light to be partly absorbed by the photo detector. Nowhere there is a mention of laser addressing as mentioned in Applicant's invention. The process mentioned in paragraphs 32 and 33 of Hack cannot anticipate laser addressing as provided for by the Applicant's invention.

Claim Rejection due to 35 U.S.C. 102(b) due to Katsume et al. in Appl. Phys. Lett. Article (Vol. 66 No. 22)

Claims 1-4 were rejected and have been so amended that they are now NPN or PNP cases which are part of the allowable subject matter.

In view of the foregoing remarks and the claim amendments prior to that, the applicant submits that all currently pending claims are allowable. Therefore, reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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